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# Alexandria Advertiser

## AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1863.

No. 803.

### Sales by Auction.

SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and quatter casks,

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in hhds. and barrels,

White and brown Soap in boxes,

Coffee in casks and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halfstiches,

Fearnought,

Blankets,

Planes,

Negro Cottons,

Worsted and other

Stockings,

Irish Linens,

Calicoes,

Threads,

Chintzes,

Bedticks,

Oznaburgs,

Sewing Silks,

Muslin and Muffin

Handkerchiefs,

India Cottons, &amp;c

&amp;c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

July 5.

### Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap } in boxes,

Mould and dip'd Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &amp;c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerseys, Duffels,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elasticities, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Ruffs,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silesia do.

Platillas,

Oznaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslins and Muffin Hand's,

India Muslins and Table Cloths

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats,

And fundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

July 7.

Molasses, Almonds, &amp;c.

Twenty hhds. retailing Molasses of a very superior quality,

Twenty frails fresh Almonds,

A quantity of loaf and lump Sugar in hhds. & bls.

Ten tierces fresh Rice, received per

brig Celia, from N. York, and for sale by J. and T. VOWELL.

They have on hand,

24 hhds. St. Kitts Rum, 2d and 3d

proof,

100 bls. Pork,

40 do. brown Sugar,

Muscadel and bloom Raisins,

50 tons Plaster,

A few quarter casks

London particular Madeira Wine.

May 25.

Alexandria

Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL

INTELLIGENCER.

### JAMES BACON

HAS OPENED

A Grocery, Tea, Wine and Liquor Store,

In King Street, next door but one to Washington Street, where he offers for sale, the following genuine articles, viz.

1st, 2d and 3d quality Mus-

covado Sugar,

Loaf and lump do.

Best Green Coffee,

Imperial,

Hylon,

Young Hylon,

Hylon Skin,

Padra Souchong,

Souchong

and

Bohea

Madeira,

Sherry,

Teneriffe,

Port,

Lisbon and

Malaga

Claret in cases of 1 to 3 dozen,

Jamaica, Antigua, and N. E. Rum,

Cognac and Barcelona Brandy,

Holland Geneva,

5th proof warranted Irish Whiskey,

Country do.

Wine and Cyder Vinegar,

Best Albany Chocolate,

Mould and dip'd Candles,

White and brown Soap,

Patent Shot assorted, from 1 to 10,

Best English Gunpowder,

Muscadel Raisins in boxes,

Soft shell Almonds,

Spinning Cotton,

Peppers, black and Cayenne,

Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs,

Cinnamon and Cassia,

Durham Mustard, Pickles assorted,

Pearl and Scotch Barley,

Rice, Madder, Allum, Copperas,

Indigo, Glauber Salts,

Olive Oil of a superior quality,

Godfroid's warranted Segars,

Best chewing Tobacco,

Snuff in lb. and half lb. bottles,

Race and Ground Ginger,

Starch and Fig Blue,

Pipes in kegs,

Demijohns assorted,

Wrapping Paper, &amp;c. &amp;c.

He solicits custom from his

friends and the public, and not only assures

them that he will dispose of his Goods on

as good terms as any other house in town,

but that he will at all times supply them

with the very best articles that can be

procured at the different markets.

June 24.

d

WILLIAM OXLEY,

Has received per the William and John,

from London, and the United States,

from Liverpool,

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which are now

offered for Sale, at his Store in King-

Street, upon terms agreeable to the pur-

chasers.

May 11.

d

HARDWARE, &amp;c.

BY the United States, the

subscriber has received an extensive assort-

ment.

Also,

A variety of Tools, Looking Glasses,

&amp;c. manufactured in this country.

PHILIP WANTON.

d

JAMES WILSON

Has received by the ship William and

John, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

SPRING GOODS,

which will be opened and for sale imme-

diately at his warehouse.

Also—Brown Stout in casks of

6 doz. each.

May 5.

d

For Sale,

On Ramsay's Wharf, thirty puncheons of 4th proof Jamaica Rum.

ALSO,

The sch'r Nancy,

Now lying at said wharf, three years old, as she came from sea.

Wm. YEATON.

June 28.

d

For Liverpool—Direct.

The SHIP

FABIUS,

Capt. Thomas Farrell,

Will sail with all possible dispatch, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged. For freight, apply immediately to

Wm. HODGSON.

Who will make liberal advances on consignments by this vessel, to the address of Messrs. Hannay & Logan, of Liverpool.

June 30.

d

For New-York &amp; R. Island,

The staunch, new Sch'r

JOHN,

Thomas Sherrick,

Master;

To sail in a few days.

For FREIGHT apply to the master on

board, or to

J. W. and S. LEONARD and Co.

Merchants' Wharf,

June 30.

d

For Philadelphia or New York,

The Schooner

REBECCA,

JAMES SCULL,

Master,

Burthen 600 barrels, for freight or passage

apply to the Master on board at Mer-

chants' Wharf or to

DANIEL MCLEAN.

July 5.

d

THE BRIG

FAME,

Burthen about 950 barrels,

will take a freight for the West Indies, if

a good one offers, and immediate applica-

tion is made to

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Who has for sale on board said brig,

50 barrels New Eng. Rum,

20 bags green Coffee,

29 coils of Cordage,

A few pieces Russia Sheetting and Ra-

vens Duck,

2 barrels of Oil, 2 cases Hats, and a

few hundred feet of Oars.

July 1.

d

Jonah Thompson and Son,

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ships William &amp; John from London,

and United States from Liverpool;

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Cam-

brick, jaconet and book Muslins, silk

Shawls, cotton Hosiery, Jeannets, Fuf-

tians, striped and clouded Nankeens, Cor-

duroys, Velvets and Thickfets, Dimi-

ties, fancy Marfelles, Waistcoating, few

ing Silks, Twist and Thread, &amp;c. &amp;c.

They are in daily expectation of their

assortment of Hardware.

May 9.

d

For Sale, or Rent,

A 3 story BRICK HOUSE

on King Street, next door to Bennet and

Watts's, and is a good stand for business.

Also—A number of building

LOTS on Fairfax Street, near the Pres-

byterian Meeting House; some on Wolf

Street, and on Wilkes Street.

For Sale,

A small HOUSE and LOT

on the East side of Water Street, near the

corner of Duke Street.

A few bundles of new Hay,

Eight Casks of Wrought NAILS, 8d.

rod. and 20d.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

d

Alex. 6th mo. 15th.

Turn the Corner before you Stop!

Just received from Norfolk,

A parcel of fine, large

Pine Apples &amp; fresh Limes,

by the barrel or retail.

Rum by the barrel: first qua-

lity Sugar by the barrel; long corked

Claret by the dozen or single bottle; rais-

ins by the box; Peach Brandy by the

barrel, together with a general assort-

ment of Groceries and Fruits, and a par-



## Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

### ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY DR. W. A. DANGERFIELD, AT THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1865.

#### Associates and Fellow-Citizens,

ALTHOUGH chosen by the Washington Society of Alexandria, under circumstances necessarily grateful to my feelings, to deliver an appropriate oration on this day—still I did think, whilst influenced by the idea of not having expected, nor wished to be called to the performance of a task so wholly above my powers—I should long since have apologized to my worthy Associates for declining to act in conformity to their flattering choice. But when I considered, that though the task assigned me could have been assigned to many others, whose far superior talents are completely competent to its full and masterly execution—yet their more valuable time and pursuits might have prevented them from carrying into effect its objects on the present occasion. Again, when I considered it should be deemed a matter of serious obligation, by every individual amongst us, when called upon in this or any other way within the sphere of duty, to willingly meet such call with the earnest exertion of whatever talents he may possess, & without suffering himself, for a moment, to be restrained by motives not of paramount authority to a sense of inferior capacity—I determined, therefore, forcibly impressed by such considerations, to conform to the Society's choice and views to the best of my humble ability, and to ask respectfully of its liberality, and that of the rest of my Fellow Citizens present, a charitable allowance for the many defects and marked feebleness that will be found connected with the manner in which I shall acquit myself of the difficult labour I have undertaken to perform.

The subjects to be noticed in an oration like this—as will readily be conceived—are for the most part of a political character—whether they relate to persons or events.

The nature of my previous habits, and my professional pursuits, for several years past, have almost wholly abstracted my attention from political studies and inquiries—for during a great part even of the late convulsive and awful period of politics, in which human blood was so copiously shed, national treasure so profusely expended, and the social order of nearly the whole family of man, in its different parts, more or less extensively agitated and deranged. I have been living in the shade of philosophic retirement, where peaceful science, in scenes of uninterrupted tranquility, her native element, has but little to do with the more noisy turbulent, and, too often, unprofitable affairs of politics—and where she neither asks, nor claims of political authority any other boon or right, than that of being permitted to conduct free, unmolested, and according to the best dictates of a dispassionate judgment her calm, deliberate and highly useful investigations. Under such circumstances of disadvantage and impediment, and the additional one of having never before addressed a public assembly in this manner, I must, of necessity, be deemed peculiarly unqualified for the successful performance of the undertaking, in which, perhaps, too rashly and inconsiderately I have embarked. But I will do my best, and when I shall have done that, however great my failure, however far I may fall short of the expectations of my liberally indulgent hearers, I can still console myself with the reflection, that I have earnestly endeavoured to discharge my duty, and that, if the rest of my worthy associates will do the same, when called upon, the views of our society will be properly sympathized with, its interests duly promoted.

In every age and country in which the human mind has been in any degree cultivated and improved—the true character of man, the nature, sources, and constituents of his happiness have justly been deemed the most important and highly interesting subjects of inquiry—and though much difference and contrariety of opinion on such subjects may still exist—yet there are certain results in which enlightened

and competent inquirers are unanimously agreed, and that now have not only the sanction of reason—but confidence of experience—as one of those results, it is incontrovertibly proven by argument, and demonstrated by experiment, that for man, a being destined by the laws of his nature for social intercourse and happiness, to live happy in society, he must be independent and free: he must be previously protected and secured in his property and person against every species of attack, that individual or national injustice may meditate and make on those his most sacred and inalienable rights—for without independence and freedom, the inestimable blessings of such protection and security, reason and experiment both forbid his aspiring to the enjoyment of that substantial, refined and elevated happiness, which a highly improved state of society is capable of affording—a state of society, for instance, in which religion, morality, arts, sciences, literature and all the valuable relations and employments of social life are maintained, cultivated, improved and their blessings generally diffused. The power whose peculiar province it is to furnish this important protection and security, and thereby dispense the blessings of rational liberty, is government—which, to answer in the best possible manner its true and legitimate purposes, should, through the medium of representation, derive its authority from the governed, as well with respect to its fundamental, or constituted powers, as to laws enacted and executed under their sanction. The political principle, that government, to answer best its purposes, should derive authority from the governed, is another well supported result of those investigations which have had for their object the true character and happiness of man. It is supported not only by the opinions of such inquirers, as have made themselves most accurately acquainted with the definite nature and appropriate objects of government, but also by the evidence of facts and experience—for history, the faithful record of the virtue and vice, happiness and misery, caused in society by the different modifications of the powers of government—too truly informs us, that governments of whose constituted powers this principle is not the basis, of the authority of whose laws it is not the cardinal point, can, will and have restrained and limited individuals in the enjoyment of their essential rights, for other purposes than those of protection and security. Yes, often as her sacred page lamentably instructs us, for the most wanton purposes of the most wanton ambition. The same high authority further informs us, that they have done, that they will do more—they have impoised and will do so, whenever opportunities offer, laws upon whole nations of individuals separate and distinct from their own, & have most rigorously enforced obedience to the provisions of such laws, however tyrannical in their spirit, however oppressive in their operation: And here, fellow citizens, to illustrate in a more particular and detailed manner, the tyranny and abuses of such governments, I could adduce from the same dignified source of evidence, numerous and striking examples, both of ancient and modern times; but of such tyranny and abuses no genuine American mind will or can require examples of more appropriate and forcible illustration, than the causes that gave birth to our own revolution; I trust, then, it is wholly unnecessary to adduce any others on the present occasion—besides—others, of a more recent date, might, in a manner unavailingly painful, excite our most poignant sympathies with the existing oppression, degradation and misery of a large proportion of our species. It is for the want, therefore, of well constituted representative government, as is proven by the most abundant and conclusive historical evidence, that the independence and freedom both of individuals and nations and with them the true dignity and happiness of man have fallen, and I am afraid will too long continue to fall victims to the tyranny and abuses of the powers of government.

Let us now, for a moment, consider this opinion in relation to certain causes and events of the American revolution—one of the most interesting epochs in the history of nations—an epoch most highly interesting, because it exhibits a memorable and instructive contest between right and wrong—truth and falsehood—liberty and oppression; and furnishes a school in which both oppressors and oppressed may learn many valuable lessons from the un-

erring philosophy of experience. Of that total want of national independence and freedom, with its concomitant evils, that ever result from one nation being governed by the laws of another, and in the enacting of which the governed has no participation, we ourselves, fellow citizens, but for our enlightened, indignant and magnanimous patriotism, would long since have furnished, to the weeping friends of representative government and rational liberty, a truly deplorable example, and to rejoicing tyrants, whose pleasure it was to oppress and enslave, motive of proud triumph and exultation. Whilst British colonies, and not freed from the pressure of difficulties inseparably attendant on the establishment of new countries, and which for a long time retard the growth of their prosperity—the British government, with an injustice aggravated by the unnatural circumstances of its being wantonly practiced by a wealthy parent towards her child, in the indigent helplessness of infancy, sordidly conceived, and oppressively attempted to execute the plan of augmenting her revenue by taxes to be raised in the colonies, under authority of acts of a legislature, in which our countrymen had not, nor could they have had to answer a useful purpose, any representation whatever. We were to have been governed by laws, the operation of which our legislators could feel in no other way than that of pecuniary benefit, or gratification of lawless ambition: nor did their avaricious and ambitious views suffer them for a moment, to contemplate the operation of such laws under any relations; the necessary consequence of which government, according to the uniform result of experience, would have been the hard, but common fate of other nations, under such circumstances, one complete oppression, degradation and misery. Besides illustrating, in a manner most valuably instructive, the evils that of necessity result from the want of representative government, this attempt fellow citizens, made and perfected in by the government of a nation, than which none, at that day, understood better the principles of rational and productive liberty, nor practiced more of them in the management of her own internal affairs; perished in too, in opposition to the sage councils of her best and most enlightened patriots, and proven to be in direct hostility with both the chartered and natural rights of the colonists, by the incontrovertible arguments of their eloquent petitions, addresses and remonstrances, has most awfully and memorably demonstrated a truth, too often before and since demonstrated by the words of impartial history, that wherever there exists power unduly limited and restrained, whether in the hands of individuals or nations, it will, it must, from the necessity of human nature, be abused.

In further conformity with this truth, the most instructive, though painful lesson, that history teaches those who have rights and liberties to protect and secure, the British government, after a long period of dispute, in which she alternately desisted from and reverted to her wicked purpose, according as influenced by considerations of sound policy, or stimulated to the abuse of power, by the impulses of avarice and wanton ambition, at length determined to enforce her unjust pretensions by the sword. The colonies, during the whole of this period, though ever ready for such an adjustment of differences as would have protected and secured them in the enjoyment of their inalienable rights, had daily become more confirmed and united in their determination to resist the measures of renewed tyranny: they knew the benefits of freedom, and had learned some of its most fundamental principles and valuable doctrines, from that very nation, the government of which, then strangely infatuated by views of ambition and avarice, was contemplating a scheme of enslaving them, equally distinguished by its folly and injustice: They were the friends of good government, peace and its blessings—but an enthusiastic love of liberty, incited by ample and eloquent discussions of the truth of and justice of their cause, lively fears of future and aggravated oppression, excited and maintained by daily experience of the disposition and views of the mother country, had united them, almost to a man, in the magnanimously patriotic resolve of countering the horrors and calamities of an unequal war, and, if necessary to the defence and support of freedom, of loosing the last drop of their blood, and spending the last shilling of their treasure, in the glorious cause of her wantonly invaded rights.

The unavoidable consequence of this state of things was bloodshed—yes, fellow citizens, a question of truth and justice, as is often the hard lot of oppressed humanity, was made a question of force, and referred for decision to the tribunal of arms. Yes, the blood of the innocent and almost helpless child, was to be coolly and deliberately shed by the strong hand of the unnatural and merciless parent. But, happily for the cause of freedom, that blood of innocence, once wantonly and tyrannically shed, instantly became an indissoluble bond of union amongst her sincere friends and brave defenders, and afterwards sealed their magnanimous purpose of declaring themselves free and independent of a government, under whose oppression they had already suffered, and which suffering furnished conclusive evidence, that if they remained dependent states, their rights and liberties would, forever after, be at the disposal of the caprices of its ambition, or the cupidity of its avarice.

Armies, therefore, having been raised, a commander in chief appointed, battles fought, all hopes of conciliation past, and the cause of truth, justice and liberty, fully and completely made a question of force, and referred to the decision of arms—the American Congress, that chosen band of virtuous and enlightened patriots, to the astonishment and confusion of tyrants, and joy of the friends of liberty, in every part of the world—magnanimously declared the colonies free and independent states, and thereby gave birth to this day of principle, the anniversary of which we are here met to commemorate. That its anniversary may ever continue to be commemorated by Americans, must be the sincere wish of every friend to his country. Not merely to comply with the established custom amongst nations of commemorating great events, but annually to hold up this the most truly interesting event in American, perhaps in any history, to the admiring view of our patriotic countrymen, as a correct standard of republican principle, and unconquerable attachment to representative government and freedom. It must also be the sincere wish of every true friend to his country, that to this standard may be referred, from time to time, the political feeling and conduct of the day, in order, that if there be found any degeneracy in either, genuine patriotism may virtuously and wisely endeavour to correct it, and bring back both such feeling and conduct into harmonious agreement with principles, the defence and maintenance of which have cost so much blood and treasure, to the enthusiastic lovers and brave defenders of rational liberty.

Perhaps there is not to be found in the numerous and comprehensive records of the affairs of nations, a more truly sublime and magnanimous event than the declaration of American independence. For the Americans an infant people, and almost wholly destitute of every species of resource for carrying on war, to have declared themselves free and independent of one of the most powerful nations in Europe, with the firm resolution of maintaining that declaration by the sword, would seem, at first view, to exhibit rather a specimen of national folly and madness, than of national magnanimity. But, when we consider that congress had previously, by the unanswerable arguments, and commanding eloquence of their writings, aided by the appropriate and well timed publications of certain individuals, so completely developed to their country and the world, the justice and general importance of the American cause—had so fully roused the martial spirit of their countrymen to the level of the great occasion—when we consider the most probable consequences of submission at that day—when we consider lastly the darling object, that must have pressed itself with an influence irresistibly persuasive upon the minds of all our distinguished patriots—that of obtaining a complete independence of the mother country, and forming, on true principles of liberty, a government our own, which might be transmitted as the most precious inheritance possible, to their remotest posterity—we can but regard the declaration of American independence as the fairest specimen of sublime and magnanimous patriotism, that graces the annals of liberty. The event proved the political calculations of those enlightened patriots just—that ardent love of liberty, vigilant fear and fierce hatred of oppression, which constituted the spirit of the times, and gave them the tone of energy, had so completely existed, and fully brought into action the energies of every description of

the American people, a in a great measure, the in their ranks, as well pline and funds. The of our cause, as foreseen patriotism, procured us and after eight years of five and bloody war, varied calamities of which possible atonement, but of our liberties, and the of imitation, which the ever hold up to the other oppressed nations, of the British government ported by great wear and military force, was the painful acknowledgment reignity and independence pelled to acknowledge cific the proudest and m rogative of a nation, itself a government uni circumstances, and ag ideas of rational liberty individual and general

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For the Alexandria

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FOR THE FOUR

Tune—"BLA

ENCIRCLED by willow shade,

Fair freedom's clear display'd,

Cast down Columbia sat mourn

sons;

\*Till bright Independence shore,

And boldly proclaim no more!"

That day

Glorious decision

Soon banish'd the

Of gloomy despair

By Jove's approbation

decreed,

To conquest & glory lead:

In songs

Loud shouts of thanks rang—

When fleet pinion'd above

To seal the new charter by Jove,

Up rose

This infant nation

A bright constellation

To glow in the

There sparkling in lightning

its rays,

The wonder of nations

praise.

August

While the name of

fill'd the whole

Her valor applauded

Till Gallia's fell

uprear'd;

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Fear'd not their

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To tear and

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On our poor child

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the American people, as to compensate, in a great measure, the want of numbers in their ranks, as well as of arms, discipline and funds. The general importance of our cause, as foreseen by an enlightened patriotism, procured us foreign alliances, and after eight years of doubtful, expensive and bloody war, for the great and varied calamities of which there can be no possible atonement, but the establishment of our liberties, and the valuable example of imitation, which that great event will ever hold up to the enraptured view of other oppressed nations, the haughty spirit of the British government, though supported by great wealth and immense naval and military force, was compelled to make the painful acknowledgement of our sovereignty and independence. It was compelled to acknowledge our right to exercise the proudest and most important prerogative of a nation, that of forming for itself a government united to its own local circumstances, and agreeable to its own ideas of rational liberty, and consequent individual and general happiness.

(The remainder in our next.)

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

S O N G  
FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Tune—"BLACK SLOVEN."

ENCIRCLED by willows, beneath a thick shade,  
Fair freedom's clear day-spring yet faintly display'd,

Cast down, in tears,  
Columbia sat mourning the fate of her sons;

'Till bright Independence saluted her shore,  
And boldly proclaim'd, "ye are subjects no more!"

That day,  
Glorious decision!  
Soon banish'd the vision  
Of gloomy despair,

By JOVE's approbation, the fates had decreed,  
To conquest & glory her sons they would lead:

In songs of joy,  
Loud shouts of thanksgiving and gratitude rang—

When fleet pinion'd Mercury flew from above

To seal the new charter, just sanction'd by JOVE,

Up rose  
This infant nation,  
A bright constellation,  
To glow in the west.

There sparkling in lustre, still bright'ning its rays,  
The wonder of nations, no less than the praise,

August she shone;

While the name of her WASHINGTON fill'd the whole world;

Her valor applauded, her honor rever'd,  
Till Gallia's fell demons their serpents uprear'd;

But we  
Fear'd not their hissing;  
Their hugging and kissing  
Were tender'd in vain.

"Shall this greedy hydra, the mad-cap of Mars,

"Deceive the whole world, with its treach'ries and wars?

"Revenge! Revenge!"

In thundering echoes, electric resound,  
Behold gallant TRUXTON intrepidly go:  
His name with dread terror, struck dumb ev'ry foe:

See how  
BARRY's hoarse thunder  
Taught nations to wonder,  
To fear and respect!

But oh! from that season how alter'd the day!

Our Statesmen and Heroes, alas! where are they?

If France or Spain  
Against us should brandish the bludgeon of war;

On our poor chicken-hearts such a panic does seize,

That away go our millions, their wrath to appease!

Come now,  
Ye that are needy;  
Look angry, we'll heed ye,  
And grant what you please.

G.

The important correspondence between England and France, recently laid before the British Parliament, is published in all the London papers. The different papers are numbered from No. 1 to 70. It is a voluminous publication, and would occupy too much room to be inserted entire in this paper.

The first part of the correspondence relates to the dissatisfaction of the French Government, at the reception of the French Princes and ci-devant Bishops at the English court; and a request that they might be removed out of the country. The British in reply says, that as long as they hold a conduct conformably to the laws, his majesty would feel it inconsistent with his dignity, with his honor and the laws of hospitality, to refuse them an asylum.

The next subject of complaint, is the libellous publications in the English newspapers by Cobbet and others, and by Pelletier, who was lately tried and found guilty by a jury of London, for a libel on the French Government. In reply it is said, that the publications in the newspapers were unauthorized by the government; that a libellous paragraph had appeared in the Moniteur, (the official paper of the French government) charging the English government with encouraging those publications.

The next subject relates to the interference of the French government in the affairs of Switzerland, which excited the lively interest of the English government; of Col. Sebastiani's mission to Egypt; and of the evacuation of Malta. After which an interesting correspondence commences between Lord Whitworth and his court; in which are detailed several very interesting conversations between Lord Whitworth, Bonaparte and Talleyrand.

In a dispatch No. 38, from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkebury, dated the 21st of February 1803, he informs his lordship that he received a note from the First Consul, informing that he wished to converse with him. The conversation lasted upwards of two hours. During this interview Bonaparte said—

"He enumerated the several provocations which he pretended to have received from England. He placed in the first line our not evacuating Malta and Alexandria as we were bound to do by treaty. In this he said, that no consideration on earth should make him acquiesce; and of the two he had rather see us in possession of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine than Malta.\*\*\* He acknowledged, that the irritation he felt against England increased daily, because every wind (I make use as much as I can of his own ideas and expressions) which blew from England bro't nothing but enmity and hatred against me."

He now went back to Egypt, and told me, that if he had felt the smallest inclination to take possession of it by force, he might have done it a month ago, by sending 25,000 men to Aboukir, who would have possessed themselves of the whole country in defiance of the four thousand British in Alexandria. That instead of that garrison being a means of protecting Egypt, it was only furnishing him with a pretence for invading it. *This he should not do, whatever might be his desire to have it as a Colony, because he did not think it worth the risk of a war, in which he might, perhaps, be considered as the aggressor, and by which he should lose more than he could gain, since, sooner or later, Egypt would belong to France either by the falling to pieces of the Turkish Empire, or by some arrangement with the Porte.*

"As a proof of his desire to maintain Peace, he wished to know what he had to gain by going to War with England. A descent was the only means of offence he had and that he was determined to attempt, by putting himself at the head of the expedition. But how could it be supposed, that after having gained the height on which he stood, he would risk his life and reputation in such a hazardous attempt, unless forced to it by necessity, when the chances were that he and the greatest part of the expedition would go to the bottom of the sea? He talked much on this subject, but never affected to diminish the danger. He acknowledged that there were one hundred chances to one against him; but still he was determined on it, if war should be the consequence of the present discussion; and that such was the disposition of the troops, that army after army would be found for the enterprise.

"He then expatiated much on the natural force of the two countries. France

with an army of 41,000 men, for this moment it is, he said, to be immediately completed, all ready for the most desperate enterprises; and England with a fleet that made her mistress of the seas, and which he did not think he should be able to equal in less than ten years."

#### Indian Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, [Ken.] May 26.  
Mr Daniel Wall, who arrived from Natchez on Monday last, has been polite enough to give us the following important, though melancholy intelligence.

As one Joseph White, a Mr. Stapleton and our informant were passing through the wilderness together, they were fired on by two Indians who lay in a bush by the road side. There must have been two balls in each of the Indians guns, as that number passed through White's breast which instantly terminated his existence and the same through our informant's hat. Two other Indians were standing off a few yards who did not fire, but attempted to catch the horses that were following with the packs and that of the deceased, but did not effect it. The survivors were pursued several miles, the Indians frequently appearing in sight, and among them a white man was plainly discovered. —When they arrived at Duck river settlement, about 15 miles on this side of the place where the attack was made, a party went back and got the money, which our informant and his companion had had, but seen nothing of the Indians, nor could they find Mr. Wall's horse.

A few nights before this attack, which was on Friday the 13th inst. our informant was told, a party had been fired on 5 times, were drove from their camp and lost all their money and a gun, but no person was killed or wounded. On the 15th, another party was attacked, and pursued 7 or 8 miles by persons on horseback.

As our informant passed through the nation, he saw a Mr. Patterson, from near Lexington, who had a few days before been badly wounded in the shoulder and arm by the savages.

#### PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,  
Brig Experiment, Eve, Jamaica  
Sch'r Friendship, Bristol  
CLEARED,  
Sch'r Dolphin, Steelman, Jamaica  
Nancy, De Butts, do.  
Sloop Drucella, R. Island.

A fine GREEN TURTLE will be served up at Gaddy's public table on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.  
July 8.

The LETTER BAG of the brig Rebecca, for Liverpool, will be taken from the Coffee-House on Sunday morning next.  
July 8.

#### Public Notice.

To Morrow, at 4 o'clock, will be sold at the dwelling house of Mr.

A. Allison, Prince Street, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz:

1 Elegant side board,  
1 Set Dining Tables with ends,  
Card and breakfast tables,  
Bureaus,  
Bedsteads and Chairs,  
China, Queens Ware, &c. &c.  
P. G. MARSTELLER.

July 7.  
Notice is hereby given,  
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four and an half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank, for the half year ending this day is declared, and will be ready to be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 7th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.  
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

July 4. 5 3w  
Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

#### For Freight or Charter.



The Schooner  
**YOUNG LYON,**  
FIELDER LUCKETT,  
Master.

Apply to the master on board at Messrs. Vowell's wharf, or to

DANL. MCLEAN.

July 8.

Twenty Dollars Reward,  
(if taken in the state)  
And 30 Dollars if taken out of it.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, near the new Court House, on the 4th of July, instant, a Negro man named GEORGE, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a black, round face, with a small scar on his forehead, just above the nose, caused by a burn; he is napper kneed, has a down look, and had on, when he went away, a new osnaburg shirt, a striped country cloth waistcoat and trowsers, made of cotton, a new felt hat, the rest of his clothes cannot be particularly described. Whoever takes up the said runaway and brings him home, or secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

HENRY STAATS.

Fairfax County,

July 8.

co

#### Potomac Company.

##### Notice is hereby given,

THAT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held at the Union Tavern in George Town, on Monday the first day of August next, at which time and place a full attendance of the proprietors is particularly requested, to deliberate on the affairs of the Company, that will then be laid before them for their consideration.

By order,

JOS. CARLETON,

Treasurer.

George Town, July 6.

d18A.

#### GRASS CARPETS.

A few elegant patterns, just received per the brig Alexandria, and for sale by  
Jonah Thompson & Son.

July 6.

d

To rent on reasonable terms,

A WARE HOUSE  
in a good situation, near the river.

ALSO,

A convenient SAIL-LOFT.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 2.

co3t

#### LOST,

On the evening of the 25th of June, 1803, a Check on the Bank of Alexandria, drawn by David Wilson Scott, No. 92, dated the 25th of June, 1803, and payable to John Barnes or bearer for thirty three dollars and ninety two cents. The payment of which is stopped at bank, so as it cannot be of any use to the finder or any other person. Whoever may have found it, will be so good as to return it to David Wilson Scott, or myself, for which they shall have the thanks of

JOHN BARNES.

July 7.

d3t

For Sale—on a Credit

of 6 and 9 months,

One hundred and fifty hogheads of Prime Tobacco,

Potomac and Rappahannock Inspections.

Three Shares

in the Potomac Canal Company.

For Sale & Rent,

Several Houses, Warehouses, and Lots in the town of Alexandria. Apply to

Wm. GROVERMAN.

Who will give the highest Cash price for Alexandria and Columbia Bank Shares.

June 23.

2aw3

A Warehouse to Let.

I will rent my Warehouse, situate on King street, adjoining the mansion house in which I live, opposite Mr. J. Kincaid's. Possession may be had immediately. It is very convenient for a Grocery store, or a Flour Merchant. For terms apply to

P. MARSTELLER.

June 2.

co

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.



**ISAAC KELL,**  
Coppersmith, Tin Plate Worker  
and Plumber,  
*King street, two doors below Mr. Peter  
Sherron's,*

**H**AVING commenced business in the  
above line, thankful for past favors,  
he respectfully solicits a continuance of the  
patronage of the public.

**Wanted,**  
One Journeyman Tinman, and 2 boys  
of good character as apprentices.  
June 22. cot 21

**WILLIAM RAMSAY**  
HAS OPENED  
*A Grocery Store in Prince street,  
Next door to Dr. Dick's,*

*Where he intends keeping a general assort-  
ment of genuine articles in that line, and  
now offers for sale on moderate terms,  
LONDON particular*

Madeira, } **WINES,**  
Port in casks and bottles,  
Colmenar and Malaga }  
Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in  
casks of 2 dozen each,  
White Wine Vinegar,  
4th proof Jamaica Rum,  
Do. Cogniac Brandy,  
Holland Gin,  
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,  
Sugar House Molasses,

Imperial, } *English Teas of the latest  
Chulan, } *Importations,*  
Hyson, }  
Young Hyson, }  
Hyson Skin, }  
Souchong, }  
Pouchong Souchong, }  
Padra Souchong, }  
Peco Souchong, }  
Bohea }*

Green Coffee,  
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,  
Cayenne and black Pepper,  
Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and  
Nutmegs,  
Nantz and Bourdeaux Salad Oil,  
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English  
Pickles,  
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,  
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,  
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,  
Do. best Smoking Tobacco,  
Marrin's best Spanish Segars,  
Do. do. of a good quality,  
Bakker Salt for table use,  
Georgia Cotton,  
Martinique Noyeau,  
Mould and dipp'd Candles,  
Brown and white Soap,  
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,  
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,  
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

*To be Rented,*  
And possession given immediately, the  
dwelling HOUSE above said store. It  
is now in good repair, and well calculated  
to accommodate a genteel family. Ap-  
ply as above.  
June 27. d

*For Sale,*  
Philadelphia Loaf and Lump  
Sugar,  
Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,  
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,  
One pair Burr Mill Stones, 5 feet dia-  
meter,  
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.  
*And at the Mill,*  
Shorts and Bran,  
Ship Stuff,  
Indian Meal,  
Rye Meal,  
Oats,  
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.  
*William Hartshorne.*  
5th Mo. 20. d

**To RENT,**  
*For a term of Years, in one or two Farms,  
Near 2000 Acres of Land,  
BEING that part of the Mount Vernon Tract  
devised by General Washington to George F.  
and Charles A. Washington, lying on the south  
side of the Potomac, five or six miles below  
Alexandria. This land is well suited to wheat  
being flat river land, extending upwards of three  
miles on the water, and has several good fish-  
ries on it. The contiguity of this situation to  
Alexandria, the City and George-Town, with  
the convenience of water-carriage, must make it  
desirable to Farmers. There is on it a fine  
Dwelling-House, a commodious brick Barn  
and excellent stables and out Houses. Any per-  
son wishing to rent, will be shown the prem-  
ises by application to G. Rollings, living thereon  
and may know the terms by application to Co-  
lonel Denesale, at his office in Alexandria, with  
whom a plan of the Land is left, or to the sub-  
scriber.*  
**BURWELL BASSETT.**  
June 29. cot 21

**R. T. HOOE & Co.**  
*HAVE IMPORTED*  
In the ship United States from Liverpool,  
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.  
Nails,  
A few casks of Iron Castings, assorted,  
Cutlery and Hardware in general,  
15 casks of Copperas,  
34 casks patent Shot,  
Fine and coarse Harts in boxes,  
70 pieces of twilled Sacking,  
70 boxes Window Glafs,  
170 kegs of white, Venetian red, yellow  
and red paints.  
May 9. co

**STOP!**  
*Before you "turn the Corner!"*  
**THOMAS SIMMS**  
*Has removed his store from the house he  
formerly occupied, to the one a few doors  
higher up, lately occupied by captain  
Willis, opposite to Roberts & Griffith's,  
where he has for sale as usual,*  
**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
FRUITS and GROCERIES.**  
AND,  
5 Hogheads of West India Rum  
of a good flavor,  
Apple Brandy and Whiskey by the bar-  
rel, &c. &c.  
June 21. d

**Ricketts, Newton and Co.**  
*Have for Sale,*  
50 boxes Segars,  
6 pipes old Madera Wine,  
5 trels's Threads,  
100 pieces Bandanoes,  
10 bales Cotton,  
1 trunk low prie'd Calicoes,  
2 butts French Brandy,  
50 boxes Soap and Candles,  
4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,  
50 kegs Tobacco (James river)  
20 bis. Beet and Pork,  
10 hlds. Sugar,  
10 tons Swedish Iron,  
20 boxes Chocolate,  
100 reams Wrapping Paper,  
100 do. Writing do.,  
French and Nova Scotia Plaster,  
Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt.  
A large quantity of Bran to be sold ve-  
ry cheap, if taken away soon.  
**They are giving Cash for**  
Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco,  
April 2. d

**John Gardner Ladd**  
HAS FOR SALE,  
*At his Warehouse, Prince Street Wharf,*  
Loaf and brown Sugars,  
Well India and N. England Rum,  
Coffee, Chocolate, fresh Teas,  
New Rice, white and brown Soap,  
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,  
Soal Leather, Beef and Pork,  
Lamp and Tanners' Oil,  
French Brandy and Holland Gin,  
Few boxes excellent Claret,  
Bar Iron, stone Lime,  
New Herrings and Shad,  
A few bis. good Vinegar,  
Cables and Cordage of all sizes,  
Russia and ravens Duck,  
India Cottons, Nankeens,  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Irish Linens, German do.,  
Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger,  
Allum, Copperas, Brimstone,  
Cotton, Wool and Playing Cards,  
Wrought and cut Nails,  
A few boxes Olives, Capers and Sweet  
Oil,  
Writing Paper,  
Mens' fine and coarse Hatts, &c.  
June 2. d

**Thirty Dollars Reward.**  
**STOLEN** from the subscriber, in the  
City of Washington, on Monday e-  
vening last, the 21st inst. a handsome,  
well made, dark sorrel Mare, with a sad-  
dle and bridle: The mare is about 14  
hands high, about 6 years old, has a  
small white spot behind the right ear un-  
der the bridle, some white upon one of  
her hind legs. A man (with evident sign-  
of guilt) crossed George Town Ferry and  
rode off post haste, and was traced near  
Colchester the same evening.  
The above reward will be given on de-  
livery of the mare and thief, or Fifteen  
Dollars for the mare.  
**EBENEZER NESMITH,**  
near the Navy Yard,  
City of Washington,  
March 25. co

**SPANISH HIDES.**  
200 Spanish Hides, just re-  
ceived and for sale by  
**J. & J. H. TUCKER.**  
ALSO,  
By the sloop Friendship, from Barba-  
does, 10 hlds and 40 bbls first quality  
SUGARS; and from New York, 10  
boxes fresh Prunes. A general assortment  
of Groceries as usual  
May 6. co

**BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.**  
*Has for Sale on low terms, at his store,  
corner of Prince and Union streets,*  
1700 bushels Cadiz SALT,  
First quality Russia Cordage, assorted,  
Old Sable Iron,  
Sugar in hlds and barrels,  
Pepper and Cassia,  
Boxes fresh Raisins.  
Sherry,  
Malaga, and } **WINES.**  
Catalonia }  
Barcelona Brandy,  
Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas,  
Bales India Cottons, Checks and Calicoes,  
China and Longee romal Handkerchiefs,  
A few pieces Scotch Olinaburgs  
Mould and dipt Candles,  
Red Soal Leather,  
A few pieces elegant Furniture.  
March 17. co

**A VALUABLE MILL  
FOR SALE.**  
**THE** subscriber wishes to sell  
his MILL, known by the name of Clif-  
ton Mill, within two and an half miles of Dum-  
fries, on the waters of Quantico, which is as  
constant a stream as any in this part of the coun-  
try, and in an exceeding healthy situation; very  
conveniently situated to a fine wheat country,  
not being more than half a mile out of the way,  
in going to Dumfries, from the main road lead-  
ing from Fauquier Court-House, Centerville  
&c. (and by some thought not any out of the  
way at all) and a very good road to it. There  
are, if the purchaser chooses, 227 1/2 acres of land  
which may go with mill, (except one acre  
which will be reserved) or a smaller quantity as  
may be agreed on. The mill is an over-shot, with  
a wheel of 20 feet 9 inches and a feet head, with  
two pair of Stones. One pair of French burrs of  
5 feet, the other of Cologne, with every appa-  
ratus necessary for carrying on merchant business  
to the best advantage. The mill house is fifty  
feet long and twenty seven feet wide, two stories  
high, with a small kiln for drying corn, toge-  
ther with barn, stable, cow house and lumber  
house, convenient to the mill. A convenient  
dwelling house, (not quite finished) with a kit-  
chen, meat and corn house; the whole of which  
have been built within 7 years past. There are  
two very thriving young orchards of peach and  
other fruit trees. It was supposed, had not the  
frost killed the fruit this spring, upwards of 100  
gallons of barnsy might have been made from  
them. Should the whole of the land be requir-  
ed with the mill, there is another small house,  
kitchen and meat house, at a short distance from  
the former.  
The situation of this property must render it  
a desirable acquisition to any person inclined to  
engage in this line of business, particularly so  
as it is situated to near tide water. It is deemed  
unnecessary to say any thing more respecting the  
premises, as it is presumed any person inclined  
to purchase would wish to see them. Nothing  
would induce me to part with this valuable prop-  
erty, but the pressing demands against me  
which I am anxious to discharge, therefore a  
great bargain may be expected. Any further  
information may be known on application to,  
**JOHN SOWDEN, Clifton Mill.**  
Dumfries, June 28. 2aw.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
**By COTTON & STEWART,**  
AND FOR SALE  
At their Bookstore, and the Bookstore of  
**J. V. Thomas,**  
(PRICE ONE DOLLAR.)  
**LETTERS**  
FROM HIS EXCELLENCY  
**Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON,**  
TO  
**Sir ARTHUR YOUNG,**  
AND  
**Sir J. SINCLAIR, Bart.**  
ON  
**AGRICULTURE,**  
AND  
**OTHER INTERESTING TOPICS.**  
Few works have been publish-  
ed in America, that claim the agricultu-  
rist's attention more than this. Added  
to his own experiments, opinions and cal-  
culations, it contains those of the most  
eminent farmers in the middle states; col-  
lected from them by himself, and trans-  
mitted to the British Board of Agriculture  
of which he was an honorary member.  
April 25. d

*Just received from Norfolk,*  
a parcel of first quality  
**Smithfield Salt-petred HAMS,**  
Suitable for family use. They weigh  
from 8 to 12 lbs. each.  
**ABEL WILLIS.**  
June 27. d

**PROPOSAL,**  
**FOR A NEW WEEKLY PAPER,**  
*To be published in Alexandria,*  
**ENTITLED**  
**THE MERCURY.**  
**BY BRADFORD AND BURGESS.**  
**THE** Public have been for many years  
afflicted with the demon of party, and it  
has been the constant practice of interested  
demagogues to inflame the passion, as much  
as possible, by *artful tales*. The plan on  
which the MERCURY will be printed shall  
be IMPARTIAL; we shall confine ourselves  
to the bare Statement of facts, concern-  
ing the politics of our country.  
THE Editor's utmost endeavors will be  
exerted, to render it in some degree con-  
ducive to the attainment of knowledge,  
as well as the communication of news—to  
enlighten the understanding—to aid the  
cause of virtue and religion.  
IMPROVEMENTS in Agriculture  
and Domestic Economy; Arts and Sci-  
ences—Poetry; Ane. dotes; Prices Cur-  
rent; Appointments; Marriages; Deaths,  
&c. will claim our attention.  
WE shall have (weekly) an opportu-  
nity of giving News, Foreign and Domest-  
ic, as early as any printer in the United  
States. Also, being contiguous to the  
seat of the General Government and giv-  
ing IMPARTIAL political information we  
hope, that a liberal and enlightened com-  
munity, will patronize this our first at-  
tempt.  
**CONDITIONS.**  
THE MERCURY will be printed  
Weekly, on a fair and large sheet, with  
an elegant type.  
Subscription, Two Dollars and 50 Cents  
per Annum, payable on the receipt of the  
first number.  
Patrons in town, to be furnished on the  
day of publication; others agreeable to  
directions.  
Those who obtain eight subscribers,  
shall be entitled to the ninth, gratis.  
Subscriptions, to be returned to  
Alexandria, Post Office, by the first of  
August.

**Just Published,**  
*By Robert & John Gray,*  
And for sale at their Book & Stationary  
Store in King street,  
**THEODORE CYPHON**  
OR,  
**THE BENEVOLENT**  
A Novel, in 2 vols.  
By **GEORGE WALKER**  
Author of the Vagabond, Three Faint  
ards, &c. &c.  
Price One Dollar and Seventy Five Cents  
Handsomely bound & lettered,  
Also,  
**The Story of Tom Snell.**  
Price 20 cents.  
April 21. d

**Just Published,**  
*By Robert & John Gray,*  
And for sale at their Book & Stationary  
Store in King street,  
**THEODORE CYPHON**  
OR,  
**THE BENEVOLENT**  
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Price One Dollar and Seventy Five Cents  
Handsomely bound & lettered,  
Also,  
**The Story of Tom Snell.**  
Price 20 cents.  
April 21. d

**Just Received**  
AND FOR SALE BY  
**ROBERT & JNO. GRAY,**  
King Street,  
**BROAD GRINS:**  
Comprising with new additional Tales in  
verse, those formerly published  
under the title of  
"My Night Gown and Slippers."  
By **GEORGE COLMAN**, the younger  
Author of the "Poor Gentleman," &c.  
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